

Copy) Menechuk 23 of Aug 1943

Mr. J. A. Wingblade M. L. A.

Wetaskewin Alta

I received your letter of Aug: 18-1943  
It was not any answer or print of  
my letter that 16 of Aug: 1943.

I don't know if you and the Government  
is asleep or all of you is working like  
Judas Iscariot and the seed from the  
Paradise. So they has not any respect for  
British Constitution or the Command-  
ments of God.

What is the reason that (Late Mr. Aberhart  
Attorney General and Mr. Lucian Maynard  
Minister of Municipal Affairs has not  
answered or take any attention on these req:  
carexpendence is There enclose copies of?

And they has drawing salary from the  
Public to do that work.

You is the Government's agent in this locality.  
Please let me know what reason the Govern-  
ment has neglect there duty.

Tax I am willing to pay according to  
service and benefit I received and that responsi-  
bility I have accept as Heimmesteader of Danian  
Traders Truffs O. F. Cassan (Government

Copy of Reg. letter

Minnehik, Alta., Aug. 16th, 1943

Mrs. William Wingblad, M.L.A.,  
Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

You publicly stated in this District, that settlers would never be molested or forced off their homestead, or out of their homes, as long as they lived on the Land.

Kindly be advised that I have a Court Notice to vacate my homestead by August 31st 1943 (S.R. 1/4-4-46-6-W-5th).

Will you kindly advise me why this happened, or if we are to consider you a bare-faced Son of Satan the father of all liars St. John 8-44?

A reply by return mail would be appreciated, to see if you are a Government Representative, or like the (disciples in the Garden of Gethsemane) asleep on the job.

Yours for British Justice,

O.F. Larsson.

*Copy*

Minnehik, Alta., Aug. 16th, 1943

Mrs. William Dinglied, H.L.A.,  
Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

You publicly stated in this District, that settlers would never be molested or forced off their homestead, or out of their homes, as long as they lived on the land.

Kindly be advised that I have a Court Notice to vacate my homestead by August 31st 1943 (S.E. 1/4-4-46-6-3-5th).

Will you kindly advise me why this happened, or if we are to consider you a bare-faced Son of Satan the father of all liars St. John 8-44?

A reply by return mail would be appreciated, to see if you are a Government Representative, or like the (disciples in the Garden of Gethsemane) asleep on the job.

Yours for British Justice,

G.F. Larson.

Copies

W: 1

-9-

Minnehik, Alta., June 16th, 1943

Department of Labor,  
National Selective Service,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sirs:

On the 24th of May 1943, I  
received my call for medical examination, Serial  
Number 88490.

Please take the enclosed  
copies of registered correspondence with the Offi-  
cers responsible for representation of the uniform  
and British Justice in Canada in consideration.

As the uniform has been  
represented to protect criminal offence, and inter-  
ference, for to destroy our home, and denied us the  
right to an education and honest living as British  
Agricultural Settlers.

I cannot carry that uniform  
with good feeling in the circumstances. On account  
of denied Education, I cannot compete in the mili-  
tary for office work, or would be any good soldier.  
I would only be a dummy and expense for the rate-  
payers of Canada, as I have not been before. In  
these circumstances, I believe that I can better do  
my service to our country, in that now essential  
agricultural and lumber industry, without uniform,  
as I have good experience in that work, which is  
now essential to our war effort.

I hereby make application for  
postponement of Military training, to those concern-  
ing responsible officers have done their duty and  
represented British Justice, as they has drawn salary  
to do, and answer my father on his registered cor-  
respondence, as I here enclose copies off, so that we  
can get better understanding what kind of justice and  
Liberty we is fighting for to protect.

Yours truly

(signed) Henry Larsen

Minnehik, Alta., July 6, 1939

To Right Honorable McKenzie King,  
Prime Minister of Canada.  
Ottawa.

I have received the Secretary's letter of 13th of June 1939, and I hereby refer to my previous correspondence.

I have heard nothing concerning any attention from the Minister of Justice, about the British Justice for me, which was handed over to him for attention.

I enclose here copies of charge to Head Office R.C.M. Police Edmonton, which they do not seem to take any attention about.

I hereby charge the R.C.M. Police in Alberta Province, for neglect of duty to prosecute criminals and protect civilization according to Law in the Dominion of Canada here since Dec. 16th, 1919.

And I hereby renew my call on Hon. Prime Minister's attention, so those criminals be prosecuted and punished according criminal law of Dominion of Canada.

And I also renew my appeal for British Justice for me and before, and for the interests of Emil Koblum's estate.

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To Right Honorable McKenzie King  
Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa.

- (1) I will ask if we is denied British justice account Emil Koblum was born in Germany and I was born in Sweden?
- (2) What is the R.C.M. Police supposed to do and the judge and Attorney-Generals for the salary and grant they receive from the Dominion Government.?
- (3) What kind of civilization is represented here since Dec. 1919 according to the record I have brought up to Hon. Prime Minister in previous correspondence?
- (4) Is it Communist system?

(8)

It is Fascist system?

(6)

Or is it British Justice and Liberty as we have spent so much blood and money to defend?

Yours truly,

G.F. Larsson.

Minnehik, Alta., Dec. 28, 1939

To Honorable McKensie King  
Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa.

I refer to my previous correspondence of April 27, June 3rd, and July 6th, 1939.

I have not heard anything in answer to these previous correspondences, except the letter from the Honorable Premier's private secretary of May 1939.

I will mention, in case The Honorable Mr. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice Ottawa, is a relative of Mr. Lapointe, who was H.C.M. alias at Breton in the year 1934 and interfered in my home on the 12th of February 1934; it could make hard feelings for the Honorable Minister of Justice to pay the necessary attention to these matters. It is probable in this case, why he had paid not attention yet.

In connection with my correspondence of July 3rd and July 6th 1939, I enclose herewith registered correspondence to the Honorable Mr. Duff, Judge in Saskatchewan District, which he does not seem to take any attention about.

In the circumstances and situation our Nation is now on account of the war against Germany, I wonder if these responsible officers of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa since the year 1931, and in the Department of Justice Ottawa, since 1934 have been secret agents for Germany and represent this criminal administration

of justice, <sup>in</sup> ~~in~~ spite to get the young generation of Canadian people and Immigrants in opposition ~~to~~ our Federal Government and British rule, and favor our present enemies.?

I consider that it needs investigation, as it looks to me that those mentioned officers, may be found guilty of high treason or sabotage.

This represented administration from the Department of the Interior has done very serious damage and effect to our agricultural development and progress, which we now need for supporting the war.

<sup>mad</sup> This misrepresentation of Justice has ~~done~~ a serious damage and effect to our volunteering of soldiers in Canada, support and sympathy in the war, from neutral countries in Europe and America, as a great number of immigrants have been invited to come over to Canada for agricultural settlement, and without justice or chance for defence, have been deported and forced ~~from~~ from their improvements, home and homestead in Canada. Estates have been stolen from heirs residing in these mentioned countries.

In these mentioned circumstances, we cannot expect the honest generation of young Canadian people to go and fight to bring this represented British Justice, and rule over to the people in Europe for the protection of Poland's Government, when we are not able to protect our own people's homes from gangsters.

I have done my duty as a Britisher, in having by registered letter notified the Minister of Justice Ottawa, January 9th, 1924, and in several registered correspondences to the Privy Council and the Honorable Prime Ministers since the year 1928. But, no attention has been taken for protection of British rights and home, and no protection for the honor of British justice, or respect for the Dominion Government's law and regulations, which we depended upon, when we decided to become agricultural settlers in Canada in 1913.

As an old Independent Conservative Patriot, I am sorry about this situation. I am a family-father of seven young Canadians, three sons and four daughters between the ages of 16 and 32 years. On account of this mis-representation of British Justice and Law, *more* the young generation does not what to do to support, for support and protection of British Home and right in Canada.

I can do no more. I am too old and disabled to support myself. I have to depend on the younger generation. On account of criminal representation of the Department of Education, and denied justice, I, like the rest of the old honest pioneers, am in distress. (Like Emil Koblum, first Agricultural settler in this locality, was before he died off suffering from this criminal representation of British Justice and criminal regulation. *Representation*)

We protest against the transfer of our Natural Resources ~~and~~ our individual right, from the Dominion Government to the Criminal Administrators and Dictators of the Provincial Government of Alberta, who have made our locality into a poor-house, and an expense to the Dominion Government and to the Agricultural Settlers in our locality.

We also refer to our registered petition to the Attorney-General of Alberta in 1921. There, we depended on the protection of the law, when we could not depend on the honor of our new neighbors.

Copies of the mentioned petition, were enclosed in the registered letter to the Honorable Minister of Justice, Ottawa, on ~~June~~ the 9th, 1924. To the above-mentioned letter, the Minister of Justice answered that he had no jurisdiction in Alberta Province. Now, Mr. Bury, Judge and Mr. Manley, Attorney-General's agent in Wetaskiwin Court of 19th of November 1937, ~~stated~~ that on account of orders from the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, the Honorable Judge was not allowed to look into my appeal.

I also refer to the first agricultural settlers petition in March 1916 to the Department of Education. to the Attorney-General, March 3rd. 1921; our application for deportation to the department of Immigration, June 28th 1928, and my registered letter to the Honorable Judge in Wetaskiwin, Sept. 6th, 1929.

As evidence of my statement about the deceased Emil Koblums' suffering, I enclose herewith copies No. 9, 10, 11 of registered correspondence to Mr. J.A. Wingblade, M. L.A. of Wetaskiwin, which he did not seem to pay any attention to. I charge the Provincial Government of Alberta for gross neglect of duty, for careless administration of Dominion Grant for relief, and responsibility for the deceased Emil Koblum's sufferings.

These correspondences show that the first pioneer agricultural British settlers in this settlement, late Frank Miekkel, Emil Koblum, and the undersigned have resigned from the responsibility of this represented administration of British Justice.

We have been denied the right to take part in Local Administrations, denied the right to clear land for agricultural purposes, and denied the benefit of any timber, haying, trapping, hunting and fishing. These natural resources are nearly destroyed, mostly to the private benefit of transients, nomads, who have enforced their own local laws, which are of no benefit to the agricultural improvement.

This makes it impossible for the younger generation (the children who were born to the first settlers, like Henry Larson who now is 21) to exist.

I hereby renew my appeal for British Justice (without any political influence.) For myself, my family and for the interests to the Estates of the deceased. *Emil Koblum*

I Claim compensation for the damages suffered to our individual right As British Agricultural settlers, according to the Dominion Governments law and regulations of the year 1910 and 1915, when we decided to take up land for agricultural

settlement, and also the Dominion Land Act  
for Second Homestead.

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COPY

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Ottawa, January 4th, 1930

O.F. Larsson Esquire,  
Minnehik, Alta.

Dear Mr. Larsson:

The Prime Minister has asked to acknowledge on his behalf your letter of December the 28th, with reference to your feeling that you have received certain injustices at the hands of the courts in the Province of Alberta.

Mr. King has asked me to say that the matters of which you write appear to fall wholly within the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General of the Province of Alberta. Your correspondence is herewith returned, with the suggestion that you take up the matters which are troubling you, directly with the Honorable William Aberhart, Attorney-General of Alberta,

Yours faithfully

(signed

H.R.L. Henry,

Private Secretary.

Calgary, Alta., Jan. 11, 1943

To the Honorable William Abernethy,  
Attorney General of the Province of Alberta,  
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith copies of  
certain documents, which are being re-  
ferred to the Honorable William Abernethy, Attorney  
General of the Province of Alberta.

The Honorable William Abernethy,  
Attorney General of the Province of Alberta, Ottawa,  
Ontario, has advised me that I have been referred  
to the Honorable William Abernethy, Attorney  
General of the Province of Alberta.

I have, to the Honorable  
William Abernethy, Attorney General of the Province  
of Alberta, referred to the Honorable William Abernethy,  
Attorney General of the Province of Alberta.

Very truly,  
Yours,

C. J. Macdonald.

Winnipeg, Man., April 14, 1938

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt  
President of the United States  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Re: The Canadian Pacific  
Railway

Referring to the Canadian  
Pacific Railway's application for the letter from  
the British Columbia Railway dated January 1938, I  
have the pleasure to inform you that the Canadian  
Pacific Railway's application has been approved by the  
Board of Railway Commissioners. I am enclosing herewith  
a copy of the letter from the Board of Railway  
Commissioners to the Canadian Pacific Railway, dated  
March 10, 1938, which you will find enclosed, for  
your information and attention.

I have the pleasure to inform you  
that the Canadian Pacific Railway's  
application for the letter from the  
Board of Railway Commissioners, dated  
March 10, 1938, has been approved by the  
Board of Railway Commissioners.

Very truly yours,  
Franklin D. Roosevelt  
President of the United States

Very truly yours,

W. L. Mackenzie

COPY

Lincoln, Alta., July 10th, 1948

The Honorable McKenzie King,  
President of the Court and Privy Council,  
Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

I refer to my registered letter of April 16th 1948 to which I have received no reply. I also refer to all my previous registered correspondence sent to the Prime Minister, since the 28th of June 1928.

I enclose herewith the original of my defence in the Supreme Court of the Province of Alberta, which the presiding Judge said he could not read, or allow to be read, and my witnesses were not allowed to be heard.

I wish to have this case connected with my previous correspondence, and appeal for British Justice in all matters referred to therein, according to British Constitution and Dominion Government to extend Law and Regulations, which was in power April 1st 1918, and the Dominion Land Act for Second Amendment.

I cannot afford to pay the expenses connected with this case, and the previous cases, which shows what benefits I, and my family as British Subjects are receiving today, of the British Justice and Liberty which we are sacrificing to protest at present.

I hereby charge the Responsible Ruler of this kind of Court, with mis-representation of British Justice in wartime, and with sabotage in the War Effort.

Yours truly,

C.F. Larson.

COPY

Minnochik, Alberta, July 22nd, 1943

The Honorable McKenzie King,  
President of the Court of Privy Council  
Prime Minister of Canada  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

I have now received the enclosed order from Mr. Justice McLaughlin concerning the Defence Case which is enclosed with my letter of July 16th 1943 to the Privy Council.

The Judge is not representing facts, when he states that he heard the case of Oskar F. Larson and Mrs. Esther F. Larson, because he said he could not read my defence, or allow me to read it, or allow my witnesses to be heard. He thereby denied us every chance of explanation and defence in the matter.

Only the counsel for the applicant was allowed to read some kind of paper, but we could not hear what she read. I do not know if she read copies of the case which I had been served to defend.

I again appeal for British Justice and Protection of my British Right, Family, Home and Property according to British Constitution which I rely upon, so that I shall not have to be a burden to Canadian Hate Papers, like those representing Sabatash in the Society of Law in the Province of Alberta, who have no respect for British Constitution or the Commandments of God.

Yours truly,

Oskar F. Larson.

P.S. I enclose herewith the notice and affidavits which I was called to be heard about.

2-11

London, 11th, Sunday, 11th, 1891

The Honorable Secretary  
British Consulate, 11, Upper Street,  
London, N., London, England.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing copies of various papers  
which have been sent to the British Consulate  
London, Canada, Nov. 1 and 2, from which I have not received any  
answer, and as the British Consulate has not been able to give any  
answer, I am sending you the papers in order that you may be able to  
give me the same as a matter of fact.

My request is made to the British Consulate  
London, Canada, Nov. 1 and 2, from which I have not received any  
answer, and as the British Consulate has not been able to give any  
answer, I am sending you the papers in order that you may be able to  
give me the same as a matter of fact.

I have written to you in order that you may be able to  
give me the same as a matter of fact.

Yours truly,  
J. J. J.

London, 11th, Sunday, 11th, 1891

The Honorable Secretary  
British Consulate, 11, Upper Street,  
London, N., London, England.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing copies of various papers  
which have been sent to the British Consulate  
London, Canada, Nov. 1 and 2, from which I have not received any  
answer, and as the British Consulate has not been able to give any  
answer, I am sending you the papers in order that you may be able to  
give me the same as a matter of fact.

I have written to you in order that you may be able to  
give me the same as a matter of fact.

I am sending you the papers in order that you may be able to  
give me the same as a matter of fact.

I am sending you the papers in order that you may be able to  
give me the same as a matter of fact.

C. J. J.







THE BIRTH OF A NATION

ALBANY, N. Y., MAY 10, 1900

TO  
THE  
MEMBERS OF THE  
LEGISLATURE,  
ALBANY,  
N. Y.

I received the notice of this bill on May 10th.

I am sorry, at least for the fact that the bill was  
not introduced at an earlier date. It is a bill to  
provide for the payment of the interest on the  
bonds of the State of New York, and I am sure that  
it will be passed.

The bill is a bill to provide for the payment of the  
interest on the bonds of the State of New York, and I  
am sure that it will be passed. It is a bill to  
provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds  
of the State of New York, and I am sure that it  
will be passed.

And now, I am willing to say that this  
country is a great country, and I am sure that  
it will be a great country. It is a country  
that is full of life and energy, and I am sure  
that it will be a great country. It is a country  
that is full of life and energy, and I am sure  
that it will be a great country.

Very respectfully,

W. J. B. B.

This is a bill to provide for the payment of the  
interest on the bonds of the State of New York, and  
I am sure that it will be passed.

In the year of 1900 the bill was passed by the  
Legislature of the State of New York, and I am  
sure that it will be passed. It is a bill to  
provide for the payment of the interest on the  
bonds of the State of New York, and I am sure  
that it will be passed.

Dear Sir:

Department of Public Works, at Alberta  
Edmonton, October 2nd, 1923

Sir:

Further to what I wrote of August 2nd, I am happy to inform you that we have received a report from our district inspector W. A. Minworth; he informs me that he has been working on the Township line, between Townships 45 and 46 - R - 2. E. 1. He says that he believes you were the only settler living along the road south of Sections 1 and 2 - 46 - R - 2 - E. 1. and so far they had done very little towards helping individual settlers.

He states that no work has been done on the side road in that district has been on the 50-50 basis, that is to say, the settlers do half the work for nothing; and he advises further that in the coming season he thinks it will be possible to make such arrangements with you. Hoping this is the information you require.

Your obedient servant,

F. J. Johnson, Director of Surveys.

W. A. Minworth Esq.,  
Edmonton, Alta.

Statement of G. Illarson

The engineer believed that I was the only settler on that road. I refer to the petition of July 4th, 1923 (17th Sept. 1921) and in Oct. 1923, and the supposed names roll.

It was impossible that there could have been any survey of the land in this locality on Dec. 1st 1923 for roadwork, when the engineer had not made arrangements on Oct. 26th, 1923, and not yet. It also is impossible that there could be any survey of school land at that time, when I had paid up all bills to that date of June 1922. I

I have signed that the Province of Alberta produce here in court to the Honorable Judge, evidence taken under oath and specification as this balance of \$151.21.

I present here in a correct account between the Provincial Government and myself concerning road work, on which I wish to obtain judgment.

the necessary fuel was being used in the fuel element in the direction of cooling the fuel element.

| DATE | DESCRIPTION | AMOUNT  | BALANCE |
|------|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1940 | 100.00      | 100.00  | 100.00  |
| 1941 | 100.00      | 200.00  | 200.00  |
| 1942 | 100.00      | 300.00  | 300.00  |
| 1943 | 100.00      | 400.00  | 400.00  |
| 1944 | 100.00      | 500.00  | 500.00  |
| 1945 | 100.00      | 600.00  | 600.00  |
| 1946 | 100.00      | 700.00  | 700.00  |
| 1947 | 100.00      | 800.00  | 800.00  |
| 1948 | 100.00      | 900.00  | 900.00  |
| 1949 | 100.00      | 1000.00 | 1000.00 |
| 1950 | 100.00      | 1100.00 | 1100.00 |
| 1951 | 100.00      | 1200.00 | 1200.00 |
| 1952 | 100.00      | 1300.00 | 1300.00 |
| 1953 | 100.00      | 1400.00 | 1400.00 |
| 1954 | 100.00      | 1500.00 | 1500.00 |
| 1955 | 100.00      | 1600.00 | 1600.00 |
| 1956 | 100.00      | 1700.00 | 1700.00 |
| 1957 | 100.00      | 1800.00 | 1800.00 |
| 1958 | 100.00      | 1900.00 | 1900.00 |
| 1959 | 100.00      | 2000.00 | 2000.00 |
| 1960 | 100.00      | 2100.00 | 2100.00 |
| 1961 | 100.00      | 2200.00 | 2200.00 |
| 1962 | 100.00      | 2300.00 | 2300.00 |
| 1963 | 100.00      | 2400.00 | 2400.00 |
| 1964 | 100.00      | 2500.00 | 2500.00 |
| 1965 | 100.00      | 2600.00 | 2600.00 |
| 1966 | 100.00      | 2700.00 | 2700.00 |
| 1967 | 100.00      | 2800.00 | 2800.00 |
| 1968 | 100.00      | 2900.00 | 2900.00 |
| 1969 | 100.00      | 3000.00 | 3000.00 |
| 1970 | 100.00      | 3100.00 | 3100.00 |
| 1971 | 100.00      | 3200.00 | 3200.00 |
| 1972 | 100.00      | 3300.00 | 3300.00 |
| 1973 | 100.00      | 3400.00 | 3400.00 |
| 1974 | 100.00      | 3500.00 | 3500.00 |
| 1975 | 100.00      | 3600.00 | 3600.00 |
| 1976 | 100.00      | 3700.00 | 3700.00 |
| 1977 | 100.00      | 3800.00 | 3800.00 |
| 1978 | 100.00      | 3900.00 | 3900.00 |
| 1979 | 100.00      | 4000.00 | 4000.00 |
| 1980 | 100.00      | 4100.00 | 4100.00 |
| 1981 | 100.00      | 4200.00 | 4200.00 |
| 1982 | 100.00      | 4300.00 | 4300.00 |
| 1983 | 100.00      | 4400.00 | 4400.00 |
| 1984 | 100.00      | 4500.00 | 4500.00 |
| 1985 | 100.00      | 4600.00 | 4600.00 |
| 1986 | 100.00      | 4700.00 | 4700.00 |
| 1987 | 100.00      | 4800.00 | 4800.00 |
| 1988 | 100.00      | 4900.00 | 4900.00 |
| 1989 | 100.00      | 5000.00 | 5000.00 |
| 1990 | 100.00      | 5100.00 | 5100.00 |
| 1991 | 100.00      | 5200.00 | 5200.00 |
| 1992 | 100.00      | 5300.00 | 5300.00 |
| 1993 | 100.00      | 5400.00 | 5400.00 |
| 1994 | 100.00      | 5500.00 | 5500.00 |
| 1995 | 100.00      | 5600.00 | 5600.00 |
| 1996 | 100.00      | 5700.00 | 5700.00 |
| 1997 | 100.00      | 5800.00 | 5800.00 |
| 1998 | 100.00      | 5900.00 | 5900.00 |
| 1999 | 100.00      | 6000.00 | 6000.00 |
| 2000 | 100.00      | 6100.00 | 6100.00 |
| 2001 | 100.00      | 6200.00 | 6200.00 |
| 2002 | 100.00      | 6300.00 | 6300.00 |
| 2003 | 100.00      | 6400.00 | 6400.00 |
| 2004 | 100.00      | 6500.00 | 6500.00 |
| 2005 | 100.00      | 6600.00 | 6600.00 |
| 2006 | 100.00      | 6700.00 | 6700.00 |
| 2007 | 100.00      | 6800.00 | 6800.00 |
| 2008 | 100.00      | 6900.00 | 6900.00 |
| 2009 | 100.00      | 7000.00 | 7000.00 |
| 2010 | 100.00      | 7100.00 | 7100.00 |
| 2011 | 100.00      | 7200.00 | 7200.00 |
| 2012 | 100.00      | 7300.00 | 7300.00 |
| 2013 | 100.00      | 7400.00 | 7400.0  |

This resolution, under the new movement act, is  
confined to the British North American Act and  
British Constitution, under the new movement act  
and life of property in security, without a  
change for defense; and can only be used to  
ensure inside of their local organizations,  
who have accepted that act, and not legal to non-  
political individual within individual nations  
located outside their organizations.

I am a British citizen, not a member of , or  
located in any political organization the law  
accepted the movement act, and I would not be  
under the new movement act under the act that  
that in order to come in contact with British  
Constitution, but following the movement-act,  
there is a new and change to British  
law and the movement and individual according to  
British Constitution. I am British in, to not  
under the new movement act I am British to  
British law, without law of all of British of  
new and law, and so it is a matter to the movement  
of British.

I protest that any action to movement the British  
movement act properly under the act, and I protest  
to the act, or give any movement of the movement  
of the British law and law.

That I have received payment in the money I have  
brought up to the British movement, others, I am  
not interested in it in movement for me to  
give me up right to be a British individual  
British.

For better explanation, I request you to  
send me a copy of that movement act.  
I am not interested in the movement  
British movement, movement-act of British law,  
the British law and movement and movement.

According to Affidavit from Keith C. Switzer, And the Provincial Government of the Province of Alberta, in violence to British Constitution, have taken my registered property S.M - 1/4 - 4 - 46 - 6 - West of the 5th Meridian in security that 13th day of April 1922, and sold my registered property S.M - 1/4 - 4 - 46 - 6 - W. 5th M to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and issued title on my property that 15th day of April 1941, without any authority from me the registered owner.

I hereby charge the Provincial Government of Alberta for violence against British Constitution, and for selling an other man's property without any authority from the registered owner.

I demand that they be prosecuted and punished to the highest extent of the law for this serious criminal offence, and be forced to pay compensation to me and my family for all the expense and insupportable damage they have done to my home and family since the 19th of December 1917.





COPY

CV-4

To Robert Young Esquire, Police  
Police Magistrate, Wilfiend , Alberta.

WRITTEN DEFENCE OF O.F. LARSSON      ACCUSED:

Postponed case April 16th 1934 between  
Constable La Pointe and G. Beattie and  
O.F. Larsson.

- (2) I have been sick for the last year, and not fit to defend this case myself, and cannot take responsibility if I happen to make any mistake, but will try to do the best I can to honor and respect this law, as I have done all my life.
- (3) I am not guilty, and have never been guilty of any criminal offence in all my life, and did not point at, or at any time did I point any fire arms at Constable La Pointe.
- (4) I am not guilty of this particular charge, which Constable La Pointe has complained of. He has done this because I have laid a complaint against him, and this laid against me is a false charge, as I left a copy of that complaint with the Court at Minnehik, the 16th of April 1934. That copy showed that Constable La Pointe is unfit to carry a uniform as representative for the protection of civilization.
- (5) British Liberty, as a British man as the Master of his own home has full right to order any undesirable visitors and interference to go out if they not behave themselves, and if they do not take attention to the master's orders at their own responsibility.

- (6) The banker has full right to point fire arms against robbers, who interfere in their home and business.
- (7) The manner in which Constable La Pointe represented British Law in our British Home on the 12th of February 1934, he insulted, interfered, and tried to prosecute me without any grounds or authority for prosecution.
- (8) It should be a lawful excuse if somebody of the residence of my British Home, had pointed fire arms and even went farther, against those interfering is carrying uniform for the protection or robberies, and would not be any violence against Section 124 of the Criminal Code of Canada, as the summons refers to.
- (9) Under the circumstances, any man can understand that La Pointe has done this false charge against me for to get damage to my character and because of expense for me and my family, and I demand that constable La Pointe and G. Beattie be forced to pay me for surrering and expense in this case, and for damage to my character.
- (10) G. Beattie has been used to mis-representing the facts in the court before. I am willing to prove that any time. And, I am not surprised if he is willing to mis-represent the facts in this case.
- (11) When I took down the rifle, it was not my intention to use the weapon for a firearm. As an old Swedidh Marine Soldier No. 64, it was my intention to give the representative uniform honor by a salute of presentation of arms, , and if I had need of self-protection, would have used the butt end of the rifle for a club.

- (12) I don't know if I was able to do the saluting in an orderly way, or to the satisfaction of those supposed officers as representing this uniform. And, as I have carried uniform for protection of civilization myself, I know how to respect the uniform and not point against them. And, I know what risk it was to by misrepresentation draw scandal or ridicule to the uniform, or what kind of civilisation he represented.
- (13) Constable La Pointe and Beattie was not invited to come in my house, and had now lawful excuse to come into my house by force.
- (14) I hereby charge Constable La Pointe and Beattie, for trying to use the uniform and law, for protection for prosecute and punish his private enemies, and thereby interfere and disturb honest British Home and Right, to be scandal to British Law and supposed Liberty.
- (15) I protest to allow La Pointe to represent the R.C.M.P in this case, and demand that La Pointe and Beattie be prosecuted, and punished for the misrepresentation of British Law in Uniform, and trying to punish private enemies, and without lawful excuse, interfere, do harm and disturb honest British Settlers Rights, Home and Liberty. (I refer to my complaint of June the 17th, 1933 as left with before, and demand that this matter be forwarded, and further dealt with, according to British Law, in the District Court of Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

Minnehik, Alberta, that 25th day of April 1934.

(signed) O.F.Larsson

COPY

MINNEHIK? Alta., Mar. 25/37

To Honroable Mr. William Aberhatt,  
Prime Minister of the Province of Alberta,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

I enclose hereby  
correspondence to the Honorable Judges in the  
Supreme Court, as I wish you represent to them  
in the case between the investor and the  
Government.

Yours truly,

O.F.Larsson

COPY

Minnehik, Alta., Mar. 25, 1937

To the Honorable Lords in the Supreme Court of  
the Province of Alberta.

Re: Honorable Justice Ewing's judgment against  
the passed Department's Act as he declares is uncon-  
stitutional.

- (1) I will refer to my registered correspondence to  
British Privy Council the 25th of March 1936 and  
also the registered correspondence as I refer to in  
that correspondence.
- (2) That mentioned correspondence show in fact, that  
the concerning officers, as the correspondence  
refer to, as ~~being~~ only being agents for the Finan-  
ciers and Investors, and had no respect for Moses'  
commandments VII , VIII , IX , X , or British Agricul-  
tural Settler's Rights. according to the British  
North American Act, or British Constitution, only  
mis-representing and drawing scandal on British Law  
and Supposed British Liberty, and making it impossible  
for the British Pioneer Agricultural Settlers to  
exist without having to borrow money off the inves-  
tors; the money being used very carelessly to inter-  
fere in British Settlers Home, and unnecessary improve-  
ments as the correspondence proves.

- (3) The correspondence proves that the officers have not taken any attention to British Settlers complaints, and only run their office in interest for investors, criminals, transient people and slander-women from the U.S.A. not British.
- (4) If the Honorable Lords, Mr. Ewing, or any Honorable British Judge gets a chance to look into this concerned correspondence, and take the facts into consideration, I believe honestly, he will declare the public Debt in the Province of Alberta, as being unconstitutional borrowed, and let the collection be a private matter between the investors and their agents, who had no respect for the British Constitution, when they invested the money.
- (5) Of the masses who have been tortures by these agents, I probably am the first and only one who has been able to stand and bring up this previous criminal representation of our civilization.
- (6) According to the British North America Act, a dispute between individuals and Government is supposed to be settled in Court by a British Judge, without any political influence, and I ask for that Judgment concerning my correspondence to the British Privy Council, as soon as possible.
- (7) The matters were reffered to the Attorney-General of Alberta for legal attention.
- (8) I enclose copies of correspondence to British Privy Council.

Yours truly,

O.F.Larsson.

Minnehik, Alta., March 27, 1937

To Honorable Mr. Aberhart,  
Prime Minister of the Province of Alberta,  
Edmonton, Alta.

I enclose first letter of our  
correspondence, which I wish to get represented to  
the Honorable Judge in the Supreme Court, together  
with the Government's defence-----

Yours truly

O.F.Larsson

---

Minnehik, Alta., March 27, 1937

To the Honorable Lords and Justice in the Supreme  
Court of the Province of Alberta. Edmonton, Alberta.

Referring to the cause: between  
the investors and interested Public Debtors in Alberta  
Province, in which we honest non-political pioneer  
British settlers are defendants, in co-operation with  
the present government of Alberta Province.

To defence in the case: informa-  
tion and evidence in fact, so it can be possible for  
the Honorable Judges to make justice in the judgment  
according to the British North America Act. We  
non-political honest pioneer citizens will hereby  
represent what follows:

According to the British Consti-  
tution, which Honorable Mr. Eging referred to in his  
judgment, a British man's life and property are not  
allowed to be taken in security without a chance of  
defence.

Our correspondence to Privy  
Council, and our experience as honest pioneer  
British Agricultural settlers in Alberta Province  
since the year 1915, is full of evidence that the

honest (for the present) non-political British pioneer settlers in Alberta Province, have had no chance to defend their case concerning the piling up of public Debt since 1916, when we sent a registered petition to the Provincial Government of Alberta, and protested to take any responsibility for Provincial Government Administration with money. The honest, intelligent, British settlers could not take any part in the Provincial politics when the governments had no respect for British Right and Constitution.

We have no complaints against that part of Public debt which was borrowed ~~the~~ the year 1916, when we understand that British right was not in respect, and on that account we sent our protest to the Government.

We believe that those moneys before 1916, were spent for the improvement of public interest in the Province, and not to do damage to our civilization as after the year 1916.

Our correspondence proves that the public debt has been piled up since the year 1916 in Alberta Province, for an unlawful investment, and the concerning officers in the Government borrowed money without authority, at their own risk, and spent that money to torture and keep the honest British Settlers in ~~ministry~~ ~~ministry~~, for protection of their criminal administration in the interest of the investors.

The explained circumstances show that we cannot allow British law to be used to collect this unlawful investment off the public. We leave the right to the investors to collect from their careless criminal agents.

We desire that those concerning responsible officers be forced to pay the suffered damage to our civilization, Government, and individuals, which has been the case on account of their criminal representation of our civilization.



- (3) According to that mentioned Act and Dominion regulations, the Agricultural settlers had the right to control the Natural Resources in their localities for the benefit of making an honest living, and agricultural improvements and educational purposes.
- (4) Our registered correspondence to the Privy Council and Supreme Court of Alberta is full of evidence, that the concerning officers and investors' agents of the Dominion Government, have without any respect for British Right and Constitution turned over our promised legal right for making a living, to those unlawful administrators and investor's agents of the Province of Alberta. These, have destroyed our Natural Resources ~~to-their-own-investors'-benefit~~ for their own and investor's benefit, misrepresenting British Law, and enforcing private criminal law, so that it is impossible for honest agricultural settlers to exist without becoming an expense to the Government, by relief, imprisonment and unemployment.
- (5) Our registered correspondence, shows that in the year 1921 Chas. Stewart, previous Minister of the Interior was notified by registered letter; Prime The Minister of Justice Ottawa was notified in the year 1924, and the Prime Minister Mr. King R.B. Bennet have been notified, ~~in-different~~ since 1928 in different registered correspondence about that criminal administration, which has been a damage to our civilisation (I have copies No. 1, 2 and 3).
- (6) That those mentioned officers have not paid any attention to the British settlers' complaint according to the British North America Act, if full evidence that they are the leaders of these criminal investors' agents, which exist in the Province of Alberta and the Dominion of Canada; and also privately responsible for the investors in Alberta Province for the Public Debt, which has piled up since the year 1916; and for the Public Debt, which has piled up on the Public in the Dominion Government, since the year 1921 when the Minister of the Interior was first notified; and also responsible for the damage on our civilization and individual suffering of honest rate-payers to the Dominion Government.

- (7) As the responsible concerning officers have not the settlers complaints and disputes to be settled in court, according to the British North America Act, is full evidence that they are guilty off the charge we have laid against them in the correspondence, and they wish to escape from the law like pirates.
- (8) Under this previous criminal representation of British law and our civilization, it is no trouble to be millionaires for the members like Mr. Bennet and King in that Criminal organization. but ~~for-hen~~ impossible for honest agricultural settlers and investors to exist in Canada, if they have any respect for anything honest and British law, or accepted legal regulations; they are only fools, and undesirable citizens in Canada, who have to get their food off relief, or in jail, and possibly be deported, if they don't die of torture of this criminal investors' agents' organization. Our correspondence to the Privy Council, and the situation of the settlers are full of evidence.
- (9) We desire that the Honorable Judge take these matters into consideration, for justice and judgment according to British North America Act in this cause.
- (10) This defence, is in the interest of the honest citizens of Canada (investors and debtors, without any political interest, or influence.

Minnehik, Alberta,  
April the 4th, 1937

O.F.Larsson

Representative for the  
non-political Honest  
citizens in this cause.

113

March 11, 1944

Dear Mr. [Name],  
[Address]  
[City]

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you today to  
inform you of the results of the  
survey conducted in the [Area] in  
1943. The results show that the  
majority of the population in the  
[Area] are of the [Race] and  
that the majority of the population  
are of the [Religion]. The results  
also show that the majority of the  
population are of the [Age Group].  
I am sure that you will find these  
results of interest.

There is a large number of  
people in the [Area] who are of the  
[Race] and who are of the [Religion].  
The majority of the population are of the  
[Age Group] and are of the [Sex].  
The results of the survey show that the  
majority of the population are of the  
[Race] and are of the [Religion].  
The results also show that the majority  
of the population are of the [Age Group].  
I am sure that you will find these  
results of interest.

Sincerely,  
[Signature]

1111

Worcester, Mass., Sep 2nd, 1894

My dear Mr. Brewster:

Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 1st inst. regarding certain matters which you state you were dissatisfied with and which you say you wish to settle.

As I have told you before, I cannot deal with these matters unless they are brought before me in the proper way as usual.

I say further, for your information, that there will be no meeting of the Society until the 15th of September. There will be one at least on the 15th of September. I am writing from the town on the 15th of Sept.

I return herewith the enclosure you sent with your letter.

Yours sincerely,

Edw. A. Mearns,

Secy.

COPY

Minnehik, Alta., Sept. 5, 1929

TO REGISTRAR D. MCLEOD, BRETON, ALTA.

- (1) In the case between Quinn, Complainant, and O.F. Larsson Defendant, the following points are presented to you for the defence following judgement of the case at Minnehik, and wish I would have same referred to in the adjournment.
- (1) The Complainant was not able to show me in the Court any legal permit or lease issued to him under any accepted legal regulation for administration respecting cutting hay on Dominion or School lands in this locality. He could not prove that I had done any damage to him, it is proved that I am not guilty of any criminal offence (copy N. 1., enclosed).
- (2) I demand that the complainant show me for the Court his authority signed according to my notice to him 10th of June 1929, which he has stated in the court that he received, before any legal right be asserted to him (show copy No. 2.).
- (3) If the Dominion Land Agent, Mr. A. Norquay or any other agent, on account of wrong information or fraud (show copy No. 3, 4, and 4 B) grant any kind of private right to dispose of this concerning Dominion Lands and Public Water so as he done without authority of the Minister of the Interior and Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa, Ontario, and the nearest British Settler most interested in this locality, and Mr. Norquay's information in the letter to the Court is of no value. He can be more or less mixed up in this case (show copy No. 5). Any kind of grant like that going in conflict to the only one legal accepted regulations (show copy No. 6) for cutting hay under Dominion School Land in this locality established by Order-In-Council Oct. 15th, 1914, and Feb. 11th 1921 the right of individual settlers be prejudicially affected, and it makes injurious

- (3) effect in the interests of the year 1915 consolidate established agricultural industry and our home. On account of that it cannot be accepted as legal of the Court, or refuse our first right to cut hay to demand for cut stock, at a rate of 20 cents per ton, and office fee \$1.00, when we have done our duty and sent in the required amount according to the regulations (show copy to. 7,8,9.)
- (4) This year our demand for hay, is about 20 ton for 22 head of cattle, at 3 tons per head. According to the regulations, our right goes first, before him and claim right to cut hay at one dollar per ton.
- (5) This disputed hay is cut on the bottom of Beck Lake, which is the only place where it is covered sometimes by water, and sometimes navigable, and located north of sec. 3-46-6-N.-5th E., about 20 rods from the nearest corner to my son's homestead, T.M. 1/4-3-46-6-N.-5th Meridian.
- (6) From the year 1915 we are the first and only settlers who done any improvement there cutting hay and we have been in the habit of watering our stock there and have a boat-landing there. It is our nearest public water, where the children also have the use for pleasure. According to all accepted legal regulations and homestead law, it is our right to have the first privilege there, as we have been forthwith past 16 years.
- (7) I am a British subject, and protest to the interference of my rights as an actual British Agricultural Settler, as I can by honest Agricultural work support my family under such legal regulations.

- [illegible]

- (134) let me know the situation. Exhibit copy  
 10, 11, 12.
- (135) It is fully proved that Mr. [Name] had  
 sworn out false charges against me in getting  
 me arrested in my home on May, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921  
 and charged by indictment, and I would not let  
 it hang for any longer.
- (136) I demand that Mr. [Name] be prosecuted and  
 punished in the highest legal school of the  
 law, for attacking and a false charges against me,  
 and for interfering in my lawful business and  
 right and home.
- (137) I demand that Mr. [Name] and the people he is  
 withing for, be forced to pay me for damage in my  
 character to the amount he is owing to me. I also  
 demand to get only the 1000 of 1000 and the one  
 hundred of [Name]'s interference in my right to  
 live as before.

|                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
|                                  | 25.00 |
| For appearing in court at [Name] | 25.00 |
| For appearing in court at [Name] | 25.00 |
| For appearing in court at [Name] | 25.00 |

I demand a copy of the Court Record and [Name],  
 and that the [Name] pay for the costs of the  
 court and witness fee, fees and costs of the  
 [Name].

I also demand to get paid damages for the year  
 1918, according to my medical registered [Name]  
 under the [Name] of the Court of [Name]  
 [Name], [Name], [Name], [Name], [Name], [Name]  
 [Name] copy 20, 25 [Name] of [Name] at a value of  
 100.00 per [Name] 1000.00 per [Name] 100.00 per [Name] 100.00  
 per [Name] 100.00 per [Name] 100.00 per [Name] 100.00

Witness at [Name] this 25th day of September 1918.

[Name] [Name]

COPY

To: Mr. Young Police Magistrate, Winfield  
Alberta.

DEFENCE

In the matter of the postponed case in  
Winfield 25th April 1934, Between:-

Chas. Quinn Complainant Vs. O. FlinLarsson ,  
Defendant.

- (1) I have not done any damage on any fence belonging to Mr. Quinn or to anyone else in my life.
- (2) I refer to my defence in that mis-conducted Court held in Breton the 6th day of September 1929, as I appealed to the Court of the Privy Council, Ottawa, and I stand with that defence and complaint to the Privy Council, and claim to get paid for damage and expense as I have claimed in that defence and in different communications to the Privy Council, Ottawa.
- (3) I refer to Point 3 of my defence in Minnehik 16th of April 1934, and summons signed by J. Ralston, a J.P. in and for the Province of Alberta, and demand that the case be transferred to the District Court of Wetaskiwin to be further dealt with according to the law.
- (4) Under the circumstances of LaPointe's previous representation in uniform for the R.C.M.P in the court for this case.
- (5) Search letter from North Alberta Land Registration District Office the 8th day of May 1934, 10 o'clock A.M, as full evidence that there is no legal private lease or dispose of N.E.-1/4-3-46-6-W-5th., S.E.-1/4-10-46-6-W-5th., and S-1/2-11-46-6-W-5th-M. Also it is impossible for the complainant to prove any legal authority for to have that fence only for cutting out the settlers grazing stock, and also from watering in the Creek (private river) in dry and cold seasons.

(6)

Referring to the Official's letter from the Land Agent, Edmonton, 31st October 1922 and 23 November 1922, File 5229, shows that I held ~~may~~ permit 109792, issued the 7th day of May 1921 for cutting 15 tons of hay on N.E.-1/4-3-46-6-W-5th-M., according to legal regulations for cutting hay on Dominion Lands in that locality. Also, I was the first holder of that land for agricultural purposes (show point 6 in my defence in Breton 6th of September 1929).

Letter from Land Agent\*, Edmonton, to Lars E. Larsson of June 29th 1927, file No. 5229, and to O.F. Larsson, 28th of September 1931, File No. 212235 show that Simmons supposed lease No. 11507 was not covering the West fractional half of the N.E.-1/4-3-46-6-W-5th-M.

(showed the map) and point 3 in my defence at Breton the 6th of September 1929.

Letter from Hon. Chas Stewart, Minister of Interior, Ottawa that 31st of May 1923, and July 10th 1924; and April 6th, 1925; June 8th, 1925 and from Land Agent, Edmonton, March 7th, 1928, File No. 182817-2; From O.R. Morrison, Supervisor of Fur Farms, Edmonton, 12th April 1928 (Copy No. 4A in my defence in Breton 6th Sept. 1928, File No-62-J-&G-3rd-May No. 628260 J & G. 3rd May 1928; 19th May 1928; July 21, 1928 and 19th March 1928, File No. 628646. J & G April 19th 1928; and March 27th, 1928, March 18th 1938, and January 21st 1931.

(7)

This mentioned correspondence proves that O.F. Larsson and Ejner Larsson have protested to any granting of grazing lease or any illegal interference in the individual right at the oldest, nearest, and most interested settlers, to that concerning Dominion water and Land Area Point 6-3-7-in my defence in Breton Sept 6th, 1929.

- (8) Department's letter of 21st of January 1931 File 628260 J & G. show that we have done our duty to receive our first right for cutting hay according to legal regulations and right to second homestead according to the Dominion Land Act. (show point 3 in Defence and copy No. 5 in that defence).
- (9) Any man can understand that this concerning fence (point 8 in defence Breton Sept 6, 1929) as is only put up in spite to cut out settlers stock and family from the water in the creek (or river) M., and not for grazing purposed on the West Fractional 1/4-3-46-6-W-5th.
- (10) If the fence was put up for grazing purposes, they surely would put the fence on the line around the grazing land, and leave the creek (or river) in the pasture for the stock to get water, and not only put the fence about 150 feet from the creek to cut out the grazing stock from the water (show enclosed map), for grazing was not needing a fence along the creek.
- (11) The fence is running on the lake bottom, between the creek and high water line, between 50 and 150 feet from the creek, and about 150 feet inside of high water line, from a point about 18 rods east from N.W. corner of of N.E.- 1/4 -3-46-6-W-5th on the North Boundary line to the mentioned 1/4 land and running ~~south~~ about 27 rods from that point running , it is south and east following ~~inside~~ of the high-water line to a point on the East boundary line of N.E.- 1/4 5-46-6-W-5th-M., where it crosses the road allowance about 103 rods from S.E. corner of N.E.- 1/4 -3-46-6-W-5th-M.
- (12) There is no fence along the road allowance on the East line as running north and south, also the supposed grazing land W. fractional half of N.E.- 1/4-3-46-6-W-5-M about 112 acres more or less according to the Dominion Survey, as south and west of the fence and not any fence around the supposed grazing land (this was mentioned by Mr. Quinn) this fence along the creek is the only

- (12) fence, and only for the cut off of settler's stock from water, even on the road allowance, in the dry and cold season.
- (13) Guinn misrepresented the facts to the court in Winfield that 25th of April 1934, when he gave evidence to the court that he had had stock grazing on the West fractional half of R.M.-1/4-3-46-6-A-5th. and I hereby charge Guinn for that offence against the Criminal Code of Canada for perjury or false statements.
- (14) I demand that Guinn be prosecuted and punished according to point 14 in my defence at Breton 6th of September 1929, and my charge to the N.C.M.P. at Breton and Edmonton April 29, 1923.
- (15) I demand to get paid for the expenses and damages as I have mentioned before in my correspondence to the Privy Council, and also for expense in this case:

|                                        |       |
|----------------------------------------|-------|
| Appearance in Winfield Apr. 25th, 1934 | 4.52  |
| Three witnesses                        | 13.56 |
| Exp. for appearance, 21st Apr. 1934    | 25.00 |
| Appearance                             | 4.52  |

Also for expenses for witnesses, and copy of the record of the court and decisions, etc.

To the District Court of Wetaskiwin.

Defence in the case between His Majesty the King and Oskar Larsson of Minnehik, Alberta.

- (1) I stand for my written defence, which I have represented to Police-Magistrate Young.
- (2) S.E.-1/4-46-6- S.E.-1/4-4-46-6-W-5th, is my homestead and home, which I took up April 1st 1915, and received title from the Dominion Government in 1922.
- (3) My instruction from the Dominion Government, as an agricultural settler was according to Sec. 12 Prairie Fire Act. I have lived up to my duty as a British Agricultural settler, according to that mentioned Act for 22 years, and never had fire contrary to Section 2 Prairie Fire Act, and cannot plead guilty to any offence to any offence against any Fire Protection Law, and will not accept any interference in My British Home, right and liberty to make a home and honest living.

Minnehik, Alta.,  
Sept 22nd, 1939

O.F.Larsson

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DEFENCE

Concerning charge No. 1319

- (1) A British man is the master in his own home, as long as he does not interfere with anyone. Also, I was the man who had authority to issue a permit to kindle this fire on my own home and property, and I had responsibility according to Sec. 2 "Prairie Fire Act. The fire was not contrary to that mentioned Act, and I have never called R. Wylie, Fire Ranger to take any action for protection of my own property, as he states in his witness, was the only property in immediate danger. I cannot plead guilty to this groundless charge.

Minnehik, Sept. 22, 1937

O.F.Larsson.

Concerning Charge No. 1320

The fire was not running, only burning in spots where I had lighted dry brush-piles, and grass spots, on an area of about 2 acres; and the fire was not contrary to Sec. 2 Prairie Fire Act: it is full evidence it was a careful legal burning according to Sec. 2 Prairie Fire Act, and not a certain case under 3 Sec. 3 or 4, as the charge refers to, those mentioned sections not legal accepted or passed any Legislation. It was fit to destroy and burn those dry bush-piles, after supper the 14th of May 1937 when the wind was from the N.W.; no property was in danger. There was a field of about 40 rods seeded in mixed grain south of the fire, between the fire and my buildings, which Wylie says were the only was only property in immediate danger.

Wylie misrepresented the fact in his witness to Magistrate Young, when he stated that he was on my place at 4 P.M. on the 14th of May, and he says that there was no fire line between the fire and my buildings. I cannot plead guilty to this groundless Charge.

Minnehik, Alberta,  
Sept. 22, 1937

O.F.Larsson

To the District Court of Wetaskiwin

Those two groundless charges No. 1319 and 1920, and interference in my work and British Home, are supposed to be laid against me to punish me, and get expense on me, and damage to my character, on account of my different complaints to the Honorable Judge and Privy Council, and also combining with the matters I have brought up to you Honorable Judge and the Privy Council before and call of judgment.

I hereby charge the responsibility of these groundless charges for interference in my work and British home, and I demand that they be compelled to pay me for the expense to the court-witness, and loss of work on account of this interference, and I wish to get these charges dealt with together with all the previous matters and charges which I have brought up to the Privy Council, and the Honorable Judge in the Supreme Court, of Alberta.

Wyllie says in his witness before Magistrate Young, that 25th of May 1937, that he had been Forest Ranger for 25 years, also he had been Agent for the Dominion Government Department of Lands and Mines, and Attorney - General.

In his witness, there is full evidence that Wyllie is not careful to represent the fact to the court. And, on account of his misrepresentation, we cannot expect that he was more careful to represent the facts in his office reports to different Government; a case to make him more or less responsible for those below mentioned previous interferences in our British Home and Right, which I am holding the Dominion Government of Canada, and the Provincial Government of Alberta Responsible for, and also for the expense and loss of time on account of those mentioned two groundless charges.

- 
- (1) In the year 1916, contrary to the School Act, we were denied the right to take part in any school organization. In the year 1921, our children were refused the right to attend Maywood School at a fee of Sixteen dollars (\$16.00) per year, contrary to the School Act.
  - (2) On the 19th of December 1919, four shots were fired after our children, and the police refused to investigate or take action.
  - (3) Since March 3rd, 1921 the Attorney General and Police have refused to take any action about the charges which were laid before them from this locality, and entirely neglected their duty to

protect civilization and British settlers rights; a case, which has made my family very nervous, and nearly destroyed my British home entirely.

- (4) Since the year 1920, our share of Dominion Grant for roads, has been spent on private side-roads, and not on Dominion surveyed roads, to the big harm and damage to the settlers and the children in our locality.
- (5) On the 4th of May 1921, Policeman Schantz disturbed my home, arrested me without grounds for prosecution, held me up for a twenty dollar fine, and confiscated my fur (which has made my family very nervous)
- (6) Since the 4th of May 1921, I have been refused the right to trap fur-bearing animals in my locality as a settler.
- (7) When my house had burned down in 1922, I was denied the right to cut building logs ~~logs~~ according to the homestead regulations.
- (8) Since the year 1922, I have been refused the right to cut hay on Government, according to the accepted legal regulation.
- (9) On the 25th of March 1922, without any chance of defence the J.P. gave me a twenty dollar fine for not forcing my children to walk 3 1/2 miles, without any roads, to an ~~ellegally~~organized and ~~ellegally~~ run school.
- (10) On the ~~25th~~ of May 1925, without chance of defence ~~thede~~ the J.P., sent me to jail for 10 days hard labor for not forcing my children to walk 3 1/2 miles to an illegal school.
- (11) On the 30 July 1927, the J.P. send me to jail for 30 days hard labor (~~without~~ a chance of defence) on a charge of starting a prairie fire, which I was not guilty ~~as~~ as no fire had been running one foot square.

- (12) On the 20th of October 1928, without chance of defence, the J.P. sent me to jail for one year's hard labor for not forcing my children to walk 3 1/2 miles, without any roads, to an illegal school; and the ~~representative~~ of the Minister of Education kidnapped two of my healthiest children, which they held for two months. After that the children were sent back full of disease to their destroyed home. One of them (Svea), had to stay in bed for two years.
- (13) In the year 1928, we were refused a haying-lease, according to the legally accepted regulation, and Mrs. Larsson and I were denied our homestead rights according to the Dominion Lands Act.
- (14) On the 6th of September 1929, the J.P. sent me to jail for 10 days hard labor, for cutting my won hay, and the police and his agents stole my hay while I was in jail.
- (15) Since the year 1928, my children and cattle have been cut off from public water.
- (16) On the 12th of February 1934, the Police and his agent came into my house without any lawful business, insulted and disurbed my home, and tried to prosecute me, without any ground for prosecution, and I had to protect myself in self-defence, and force them from my home with a rifle.
- (17) On the 6th of May 1936, the Attorney-General's agent interfered with my right to fish, and without any legal grounds confiscated my net.
- (18) On the 21st of December 1936, my son Henry, was refused the right to do any fishing under a legal license, on account of his being one of my family.
- (19) On the 14th of May 1937, my right to work and burn and destroy dry bush-liles and grass, for agricultural purposes, and protection from running fires was interfered with.

- (20) Those above-mentioned interferences in my British Home and British Right, have been a case of inestimable damage to our children's education and to my character; It has entirely destroyed my British Home, and the respect of Moses' Fourth Commandment in the Home, since May 4th, 1921. It has scandal on our system, British law, and civilization for the younger generation, as we cannot to believe anything honest any more. It has been a condition for the family, which I would not have had in for one day, for my life or all the money in the world. We have lived up to the law, and depended upon the law, as we stated in our petition to the Attorney-General, on the 3rd of March, 1921.
- (21) I demand that those who are responsible for those damages to individuals, scandal and damage to our system and civilization, be compelled to pay the suffered damage to the individuals and the Government, which I have claimed before, to the Privy Council and the judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Alberta.
- (22) My previous complaints and charges were referred from (by) the Privy Council to the Attorney-General of Alberta, for legal attention. I demand that the Attorney-General be compelled to lay this referred correspondence before the Honorable Judge, so that it will be possible for him to make a judgement, according to British Law and Constitution, as I have asked the British Privy Council the 23rd of March 1936, and the Honorable Judge of the Supreme Court, the 2nd of April 1937.
- (23) This (there?) is full evidence of the matters of criminal interference with British Agricultural Settlers homes, rights, and the liberty to make an honest living in Canada. Also the Attorney-General's duty to enforce British Law, and punish the guilty criminals; to protect my British Home and Right, as a British Agricultural Settler in Canada.

- (24) I claim compensation as before off the Privy Council, for this ~~inestimable~~ damage to my ~~family~~ and myself, and from the Dominion Government who invited me by advertizing in the Press to come over here as an imigrant and take up land for agricultural purposes, and promised protection according to British ~~Can~~stitution.
- (25) It is not surprising that the Public Debt has piled up in the Dominion of Canada and Province of Alberta for expenses of ~~gail~~ and relief, under this criminally represented administrations which have educated and forced the growing generation ~~communissim~~ and anarchy.

*G. F. R. R. R.*

Copy

Canberra, Alberta, Feb. 19th, 1948

The Honorable Justice Duggan,  
Attorney General for the  
Province of Alberta,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

On the 28th day of January 1948,  
Messrs. of the Department of Municipal Affairs of  
Alberta, the Sheriff of Inver and his son, and a  
truck driver named Johnson, stopped a half-way at my  
place, demanding \$200, and threatening to throw my  
family and myself and all my belongings out upon the  
road alongside, where I said that about.

As my wife and I were alone and  
defenseless, and in great despair, I called upon the  
Commissioner of Revenue (the only government person)  
for protection, to which he answered that he had  
been ordered to be at my protection the Sheriff.

Some of the neighbors who got  
to know about this trouble, soon were in contact with  
the Sheriff and his gang, so the result of  
which they left my house and moved out on the road  
alongside. They went for my car and held them up  
the \$200, threatening to throw their father and  
mother out on the road alongside which five minutes  
later that would have been.

I hereby charge the Sheriff  
and his gang with extortion in our car effort, dis-  
tressing my family, house and affairs, and interference  
in my farm operations, and also intimidating my  
neighbors' through my father's work. I wish to  
have these officials prosecuted and punished to the  
highest extent of the law. I suppose that this  
may be employed in some official way, in  
which they may be of service to my country.

Copy

--2--

I hold Justice McLaurin responsible for what took place at my home on the 4th of October 1943.

I charge Justice McLaurin with Bobatash and mis-conduct of, and mis-carrying of court, and with mis-representation of facts and grossing scandal upon British Justice in the Supreme Court of the Province of Alberta in Edmonton, on the 8th of July 1943, when he stated that he had had a hearing of O.F. Larsson and Mrs. O.F. Larsson ("After hearing O.F. Larsson and Mrs. O.F. Larsson"), when he had not allowed my defence to be read or my witnesses to be heard, thereby denying us every chance of defence.

I wonder if Justice McLaurin is a secret agent for Germany, committing Bobatash in our war effort.? Perhaps he was intoxicated or demented.

I demand that Justice McLaurin, Caldwell and the sheriff be forced to pay damages to my family and neighbors, and myself for loss of time in connection with this trouble, and also demand a refund of \$500 to my sons.

Yours for British Justice,

O.F. Larsson

Memorandum Alta 15th March 1944

Mr. R. E. Sord Director of Alberta  
Folklore & History projects. University  
Edmonton

in connection with my before sendt  
materials for History projects I here enclose  
some more copies interesting for the projects

I have been waiting for you to come  
out here according yours letter of Sept 30-1943  
There can be lots more interesting materials  
for Reference History.

Yours Truly  
C. F. Lamm

Minnehik, Alberta  
March the 14th, 1944

Mr. Percy McKelvie, M.L.A.,  
Ponoka, Alberta.

Dear Mr. McKelvie:

I enclose herewith copies of  
articles from the Press, and my answers.

This matter ought to be of  
general interest to the public, our country, system  
and civilization.

On behalf of the honest  
agricultural settlers of this locality, especially  
township 45 and 46 - 6 West of the 5th M. I ask  
you to take this up with the government on the floor  
of the house of legislature, so that a thorough  
investigation may be made and sane and impartial  
judgement passed on the matters concerned.

Yours for justice in our country

O.F.Larsson

P.S. Even if there is an insane  
asylum in the Ponoka district, the electors would not  
stand for such criminal representation of justice, as  
has been represented in the Wetaskiwin district. The  
district of Wetaskiwin appears to be in need of a  
penitentiary.

## EYE OPENER/-STATING FACTS

History regarding matters of politics in our locality and the Province of Alberta, and the future of federal politics.

In the year 1910, the first agricultural settlers arrived in this locality. The writer O.F. Larsson came in 1915. When I arrived, these pioneers had formed a constitution for agricultural settlement. Their mottos were short. "Do your duty first, and you may be sure of getting what is coming to you.", and, "Do on to others as you wish to be done by, and we shall have a good community."

The two political parties were Conservative and Liberal. Both parties respected the old settlers constitution and the British constitution, which they depended on in full. They also respected the Dominion regulations for agricultural settlement. The Liberals came into power in 1916.

After the war in 1918, the leader of Great War No. 1 Great Veterans Grafters Association, who had never seen the war or been in the army, and his agents, through channels of administration, the Attorney General and Justice Department, started to enforce injustice against the settlers of this locality and the people of the province of Alberta, in order to build a heaven for those heroes. The complaints of the people to the Government and to the Attorney General, were met with added injustice.

Since the Liberals were in power, they were blamed for this represented injustice. In 1921, the common people<sup>who</sup> wished to expel the Liberals from this province, organized a political party called the U.F.A. This organization, under the leadership of the Honorable Herbert Greenfield, from 1921 to 1923, fought for justice, freedom and bread.

During this time injustice had increased, and when complaints against ~~Brownlee~~, the Attorney Generals represented injustice were brought to the attention of Premier Greenfield in March 1923, Deputy Attorney General A.G. Browning was dismissed from the Department.

This appears to have met with the strong disapproval of Attorney General and the Great Veterans Grafters, who had in the meantime gained a strong influence over the U.F.A. Government members and its locals. As a result, the Honorable Herbert Greenfield was dismissed as Premier of Alberta and leader of the U.F.A. organization. He probably was deported like some of his pioneer supporters who had not yet died of injustice.

From then on, under the leadership of Premier Brownlee the U.F.A. organization and government, were cats-paw No. 1 for No. 1 Veteran Grafters Association, which fought for injustice, indebtedness and starvation in the interest of its investors. (which was proved in a ~~repeated~~ registered correspondence), and not for freedom, justice and bread, which had been the case under the leadership of Herbert Greenfield.

This was the time when the writer resigned from membership of the U.F.A. Government and from provincial politics.

#### ORGANIZATION

This injustice had become unbearable. In 1934, after repeated protests had been sent by registered mail to Brownlee, he replied saying that the Provincial Government had no control and did not attempt to exercise any control over these matters.

Conditions became tougher in 1935, when the Brownlee cats-paw No 1, was driven out by Social Credit cats-paw No. 2, who were supposed to fight for freedom, justice, feed, shelter and \$25.00 per month extra money.

The writer does not believe that the majority of electors in the Province of Alberta, and particularly those of the Wetaskiwin district, are of such criminal character, as the leaders of those two cats-paw organizations (the Brownlee and Aberhart Governments) have represented them.

At the time that the U.F.A. of Alberta under the leadership of Greenfield, fought for its rights in this province. S. Woodsworth was fighting for the same cause in Winnipeg under the name of "Labor Party". He was the organizer of the C.F.F.

As long as Woodsworth was the leader of that party in Canada, they fought for their ideals, but there are signs now that the C.C.F. is on the same spot where the U.F.A. was in 1923, and probably will be an even bigger goat.

When complaints against injustice, appeals for justice were brought to the Privy Council and the Prime Minister of Canada, the secretary replied that the Dominion Government had no control over justice in the Province of Alberta, which was under provincial jurisdiction.

This can make a man ask why, when the Dominion Government fights for British Justice all over the world, it has no control over justice in Canadian Provinces? and why the Alberta jurisdiction can make a world record of injustice? Up to this time, I had believed that Hitler held the world record for injustice.

Since the trial of Jesus Christ, there has been no greater case of injustice on record, than one tried by cap-paw No. 2 judges, where the defendent and his witnesses were refused a hearing at court, and a British Subject was denied his homesteaders right, according to Dominion Land Act.

Are these members of the Great Vetern Grafters Association (jurisdiction) competing against Hitler for world record of injustice? Or, have they been his sobatash agenst since 1923, to draw scandal upon British justice in favor of our enemies? Or, is it injustice we are sacrificizing to protect.

O.F. Larsson.

*The answer is*  
The enclosed copy of a letter appeared in the Open Forum of the WESTERN PRODUCER, Feb. 17th, 1944. *Those Pleasant Days*

I am an Old Adam in this locality, and took up a homestead and "Lady" according to the concerning Act, under British protection, but would not take that responsibility again if I were a young man. But, don't blame us Old Adams, for the kind of evils referred to in that letter. *And not The Homesteads Act*

The First Adam had no surplus of slaves, or wheat to be marketed. Adam's son Cain, who was a farmer, had to kill his brother Abel in order to protect himself from competition in the slave and wheat market.

Like Adam, I may say "The Lady you gave me persuaded me". As you know, the snake in the garden, by a secret act gained influence over the lady, and promised her a good education for her children, and a higher standard of living, if she let him carry on his racketeering successfully. They surely are living high up in the air now, and do not need a spinning-wheel.

The howling coyotes of the old times were not such bad servants. They were on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, and were out rustling most of their feed. Our children had no taxes, debts or interest to pay, after Mr. Coyote had collected our last chicken.

The largest pack of coyotes I have ever seen, were only twenty in number. They tried to conscript my eight year old son to their frontier, but my ladies and neighbor voted against that kind of conscription with armed resistance, and our old servants the coyotes left the country, and are now in exile.

Up to the year 1916, the snake had been working in this district without much success. He then gained influence over our ladies and started to organize a kind of democracy, a cross between the "snakes seed and the womans seed." They cancelled the old homesteaders Act in this locality, and dismissed the first Adam as manager of his Paradise, which was the rank of position he had received from his father the "Lord" when he built Paradise.

For better explanation as to who is at the root of all this evil, I refer you to "Eye-opener - Stating facts", which appeared in the Winfield Gazette Feb. 16th, 1944, and to St. John 8-44, in which a son of the First Adam, namely Jesus Christ was tried in court.

When our father the "Lord" had worker six days, in building the Paradise, he left the whole administration in the hands of Adam while he took a rest and a look over his work.

I shall do the same now, and when I look into the future, I wonder just how long the womans seed and the snakes will agree.

God said to the snake that he would put an enmity between the snakes seed and the womans seed. "And the woman shall crush the head of the snake, and he will sting the seed of the woman in the heel.

The womans seed surely got stung, but the head of the snake has as yet been too well protected under the coils.

O.F.Larson, Minnehik, Feb. 24th, 1944

After hybridized democracy had been accepted in this locality, as the legal manager of the Government of the Province of Alberta. The old Adam and Abels' children, like Frank Meikel and other British Agricultural settlers, because they were childless, were not permitted to take part in any local administration or school organization, or vote. In 1916, I who had children, was treated in the same manner because I was a Swede and not a Britisher. That was when we old Adama resigned from our responsibility and expense of Provincial Government administration.

Those so-called Democrats (who were aliens), ~~and~~ order to receive a government school grant, had to borrow children from B.C., until they had time to import families from the United States to raise children for their school. In the year 1920 this party stated "We now have good breeding stock, and shall never run out of children for our schoolW. Well, they were right. All they needed was relief, shelter, food and a teacher for their children. They were entitled to that from the Government, after all the natural resources in our locality had been exploited.

in 1921, in opposition to the school law, the old Adams, I, and other British Agricultural settlers were not eligible to vote or take part in the organizing of Maywood School. Our children were sent home from that school with a note from the teacher, saying that the Board would not permit them to attend, because they did not belong to that district.

The chairman of Buck Lake School Board (who was an alien), gave me permission to send my children to that school, at 30 cents per day for each child, but the distance was 3 1/2 miles, and there were no roads.

After the Honorable Herbert Greenfield had been dismissed as premier of the Province of Alberta. The PROSECUTOR, as in the case of Jobe of Bible days, sent his agents to torture the old Adams' and Abel's children, who had not yet died or been sent to exile. (referred to in my defence in the supreme court of Edmonton March 25th and 27th, and April wnd 1937, and the Wetaskiwin district court Nov. 17th, 1937, and in various letters to the privy council of Ottawa.)

On the 20th of October 1928, without a chance of defence The PROSECUTOR sent me to jail for one year HARD LABOR, because I had not forced my children to attend an illegally organized and illegally run school, through a wilderness of 3 1/2 miles, without a road. To add insult to injury they had ~~expended~~ me to pay a tuition of 30 cents per day for each child.

A representative of the Department of Education kidnapped my two healthiest children (Henry and Swea), and returned them two months later ~~full of disease~~ to their broken home, as a result of which Swea had to remain in bed for two years.

After I had been in jail for 10 days, they tried to drive me out of my resting place, to which I protested, as I had almost a year left before my term expired. I was badly in need of that change. During the 21 years of my married life, supplying food, clothing and shelter for my family had been quite a problem. Now that responsibility lay with the Provincial Government. In jail I had no responsibilities, and had protection from the PROSECUTOR'S agents. It was a good sanitary camp to work at, but on account of poor food we were not able to do any hard labor. I suppose our stay there was not very profitable to the government.

Now to ~~come~~ expenses incurred for education under alien management, the PROSECUTOR has come to take the homes and results of the works of the old Adam, Abel and Jobe's children who have received no benefits from those investments.

We say like old Jobe "The Lord gave and the lord took. Praised be his name." "I wish my name to be carved into a rock.

When complaints about this represented injustice were brought up before the M.L.A. of Wetaskiwin, he answered "The King can do no wrong." According to his opinion King David did no wrong when he sent Uria to be killed so that he could rob his home and family. King Herodes did no wrong, when he had John the Baptist be-headed, because he probably knew too much about his whoredom. Pilate only did his duty, when his friends had voted for the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. Well, Mr. Wingblade, M.L.A., who represents the Baptiste Church, no doubt knows the difference between right and wrong better than I do. Like Jesus Christ Mat. 11-16 I have to say "To what can we compare this generation."?

I have seen the children of the old Adams, Abels, Jobes, and the sons of man, suffer like the Righteous Son of Man, of Nazareth suffered, when he carried the cross upon the hill of Galaleeh to be crucified for telling the truth. I refer to Frank Meikel, Emile Koblina and others, who were the first British Agricultural settlers in this locality.

O.F.Larsson

Minnehik, Alberta.

Extract from the Edmonton Journal of October 10th, 1934

WELL, PERHAPS HE IS RIGHT, BUT COUNCIL STILL PUZZLED.

A new light for ambiguity was registered at a meeting of the city council Tuesday night when a letter, enclosing copies of other letters, was received from a gentleman in Winnipeg. The letter started:-"I inclose here copy of reg. correspondence as of big interest for council and taxpayers in the citys. This previous criminals land-administration and criminals representation from dept. of education and attorney-generals debt of has surely force many fammely from there land and home to the citys and as now to burden for taxpayers in citys". Well, thats fairly clear, as such.

One gets into the deep water on examining "copyes" of correnpondence to such highly-placed correspondents as "Honorable President of the court of Privy Council, Ottawa", "Right Honorable R.B. Bennet", and Right Honorable Mr. Reid."

This gentleman is indeed worked up over something, but what it is council was unable to figure out. He reaches the height when he becomes indignant over "missecuring of justice, Miss-representing and less-caring of British law for court defferent time from that 4 of May 1921 to Sept. 1929". Then he comes right down to cases-getting back at the Government in no uncertain fashion, to wit: "I hereby resegn from all responsibility for supporting fammely as a weered man under the Church, and leave my respansibility to provincial government of Alberta from that 6 of September 1929."

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ANSWER

I was right regarding certain matters. Otherwise I would have been punished for slander writing long time ago, as no honest officer concerned in this complaint would have stood for correspondence of that nature.

I am now, the only original pioneer British Agritultural Settler left in this locality.

No man can believe that such outrageous miscarriage of justice could have been represented for so long a time in a so called civilized country, or that any family could have suffered such tortures for so long, as the family concerned had to endure.-

These matters are of general interest to the public. If the people take action to press the government to investigate the criminal representation of our system and civilization, and then have the privy council decide on the right and wrong of those matters, the people of Canada will know whether or not they and their laws, have been properly represented by certain highly-placed correspondents and by their assistants. Then, I will know the reason why my family and I have lost our rights as Actual British Agritultural Settlers.

*O. F. Larsson*